# The Old North State

SALISBURY, N. C., NOV. 5, 1868 THE ELECTION - THE RESULT -OUR DUTY.

This week every portion of this vast country has witnessed more or less of excitement. This week in every State, in every county, in every city and town in the United States have the people voted for the election of a chief magistrate of this great nation. Eight years have elapsed since all the people of the United States united in a national election. And how many scenes of suffering and horror crowd themselves into the recollections of those eight years ? At the time of the last national election for a President of the people of the two great sec ions he coun try were contending with each i the deadly strife of civil war. Fraternal blood had ensanguined every plain, and the bones of the bravest and best of the land lay bleaching on a hundred battle fields .-To many, at that time, it did not seem possible that the people of the hostile sections could ever be brought to unite together again in another election for a chief magistrate of the whole country. -But man proposes and God disposes." The great event, which to so many men then seemed impossible, has just taken place. Its recurrence should be the signal of peace and harmony to our distracted country, and we trust that, in the good providence of God, such will prove to be the case. Yet, we must confess, that we cannot see how it is likely to prove to be so. But the wisest of men cannot fathom the designs of HIM, in whose hands, are the destinies of nations.

As yet we have heard the result from but few States, but we have heard enough to satisfy us that GEN, GRANT has been elected by a large majority of the electoral vote. And though we labored to effect a different result there was but a very brief period of the canvass when we expected it would be otherwise. When we read the platform of the Demoeratic Convention, and considered it in connection with the nomination of Gen. Blair, we well nigh gave up all hope, We told our associate then, we feared that the convention, in its madness and folly. had thrown contemptuously away all the splendid prospects, which were beginning to arise from the change of public sentiment at the North. Afterwards we were led by the tone of the Northern Conservative press to hope that we were mistaken -that there really was some chance of tion in Maine, convinced us that our first impressions were correct. If any thing els · had been wanting to rivet this convistion it would have been furnished by the result of the State elections in Penn sylvania Ohio and Indiana. Since that time we have considered the contest al most solely in its bearings upon the interests of the people of North Carolina .-Yes, the great Democratic and Conservative party has been defeated, and the mortification of its defeat is greatly intensified by the reflection that it was the result of its own folly-that its leaders were so elated with the prospect of success which appeared within view as to render them incapable of acting with wis dom, moderation and discretion. Indeed. we are afraid that they did not even act with the highest patriotism -that they attempted to appropriate to the purposes of party what should have been appropriated to the good of the country. But enough of this. GEN. GRANT bas

been elected the next President of the United States, and it is with him that we now have to deal. His election ensures the present triumph of the Congressional policy of reconstruction in all the Southern States. To that policy no man could have been more opposed than we were. - We regarded it as unconstitutional, nawise, and destructive of the best interests of the country. We did every thing in our power to thwart it and prevent its success as finally carried out. We wishel to check the progress of the revolution, while it was yet possible to do so. by gracefully conceding a qualified suffrage to the colored people. When we failed in that we labored to unite all the moderate and conservative men of the State, in a movement to defeat the extreme radicals for the convention and frame a constitution which would have been tolerable. Failing in that, we united with the great body of the conservatives, to defeat the ratification of the Constitution presented by the convention, under which we are now living. We have no regrets to express at reviewing our course. The only regret which we feel is, that we did not possess sufficient influence to unite all the white men of the Southern States in opposition to the Constitutions presented for their ratification, and to induce the

effect a complete and final defeat. But when these constitutions were once fixed upon us, for a time at least, in spite of our opposition, we advised submission with the best grace possible, to what we saw was inevitable, and going into the Presidential campaign upon existing and living issues. We could see no hope of success but in such a course.

There is no evidence that the reconstruction measures ever met with the full approbation of Gen Grant. He is well known to have been at one time strongly in favor of carrying out the policy of President Johnson. Ha was well known for a long time to be a Conservative, and that hais constitutionally a conservative men we still believe. II - is by no means, we think, a representative of that wing of the Republican party which recognizes Sun ner, Wade and Batter as its leaders he had been, he never would have been nominated, for the Republican party was compelled to make some concessions to the changing sentiment of the country. We do not believe him to be a revengeful man-few brave men are. He has generally shown considerable firmness of purpose, and where he has acted upon his awa impulses a disposition to do justice. He may possibly regard the obligations which he owes to his country as being party, and make a moderate if not a Conrvative President. No man ever hal a finer opportunity to distinguish hone if by becoming "The Great Pacificator" of his country than that which now presents itself to Gen. Grant. Let us hope that he will arise to the dignity and importance of the occasion, and prove himself to be a wise and able statesman as well as an able commander. If he will do this he cannot ful to rally to his support all the really and truly conservative men of all parties. some of the farms in this and other neigh-This would leave the hostile factions borhoods. They did not buy, and from which compose the extremes of either of what we hear, we suppose the prices askthe present parties out in the cold.

country demands repose, and it was be- their examinations further. cause we thought that the administration here struck us forcebly. They said that thousands of Conservatives who united with the Democratic party in support of its ticket, but who would nevertheless hail as they would coming from Gov. Seymour. a mate to give Gen. Grant a fair trialthat they will not act in a captions and fult finding spirit towards him. He may, even if disposed to do the very best he can, commit some blunders. Nothing else can be expected. But he should be judged by his general course after a fair trial. And we hope that the Southern people, at least, will give him such a trial, and that they will do nothing calculated to provoke harshness from him. If he hows a disposition to consult their good and act for their best interests, it will be their duty, if not their pleasure, to sustain him, and we hope they will do so. Such, at least, is the course which we epect to take while maintaining our independence of all national party organiza-

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Daniel Dechert, of the Hagerstown (Md.) Mail, in company with a number of Marylanders, recently made a visit to the South for the purpose of viewing the country. We append below his description of man to work constantly and closely who this immediate section of our State with is not working for himself. Human nawhich he seems to have been greatly pleased. We are glad to learn from the Mail that Mr. Dechert, with a large par- work; pay them for their labor and keep ty of gentlemen, expects to make another them employed .- Danville Register. visit to this part of the State soon :

FROM HAGERSTOWN TO COLUMBIA. S. C .- In our last issue we left the reader on our journey over the N. C. R. R -We spoke of the country through which Beckly committed suicide at the Maliby we had been passing as very fine and im- House, in this city. He was a native of proving in appearance. When we reached Lexington, the county seat of David- teem as an upright and honest man. He son county, the general aspect of the coun- left upon his table several letters, one of try in its cultivation and improved condi- which was addressed to an intimate friend, "Uncle Martin Beckley," who is a shrewd had impelled him to take his life. This farmer and a practical man, gave it as his letter has been placed at our disposal. opinion that the quality of the soil was We publish it that it may serve as a lesunexceptionable and that it would richly son and a warning to the living, and as a reward the efforts of honest and well directed industry. The town of L-xington | deceased. itself lies some distance from the road, but we could see sufficient of it to judge from its looks that it was a town of no mean pretentions and thrift, settled as it was, in he heart of a most beautiful country .-Here we seen samples of as fine wheat

and flour as is grown anywhere. Engineer Green, understanding that we could not fully appreciate the fine country through which we were passing, without enjoying some of its tuxuries, in the kindness of his heart sent a t-legram to Mr. C. S. Brown, Proprietor of the "Boyden me, fell into vicious habits, the most fatal

terwards with the prudence necessary to man of the hungry Marylanders he had grew on me so rapidly that before I was LETTER OF PRESIDENT JOHN making the debt a permanent burden upon aboard his train, and ordering dinher. - ware of it I was satisfied nowhere save tel," where a really sumptuous dianer was the strange infatuation that although I retel was a good one, it our treatment was

The town of Salisbury is delightfully with this my besetting situated, in the heart of a splendid wheat prise, results will be accomplished that will wake up a new empire. Those who broken. have not visited Western North Carolina, do not realize what a splendid farming touch a eard, not even for amusement .country she is des ined yet to be.

#### OUR LABOR.

We alluded last week to the presence in our town of three citizens of western New York, who came to Virginia for th purpose of purchasing lands. They re mained here several days and looked at ed for lands in this part of the State are somewhat higher than they expected to But whether Gen. Grant will pursue find. After looking around and booking such a course or not remains to be seen. some of the offers made them, they left We sincerely hope that he will. The for other parts of the State, and will push

One remark of these gentlemen while of Gov. Seymour would give repose to the field labor now employed in this State, the country that we supported him. Such made up in most part of emancipated newere the motives that influenced many gross, is cheaper and more reliable, than the labor employed where they came from. If this statement be true, it is fact for our people to pender over. Some allowance must be made, of course, for these gentlethat repose with none the less joy because men's want of experince with the negro, hall it as joyfully coming from Gen. Grant character. It may be, however, that after all, when the negroes go out a worse class of laborers will come in their placer long time to come; his hands must clear the forests and till the earth; he must be the chief dependence in all agricultural pursuits, and it is our interest and duty to make the most of him.

That negro labor is cheaper than the white labor of the North, we have no doubt. But we have always supposed that it was less reliable. Nobody loves to work; we all labor from necessity; or a desire of gain; or from some other motive than a mere love of the thing. No one loves work for itself. Such are the habits, education and desires of the negro, that he only works to supply present necessity; and that necessity he sometimes prefers to supply in a less honorable and less irksome way, viz: by pilfering. We hear daily complaints from the farmers in the surrounding country, that their cornfields and gardens are pillaged, their stock killed, &c., and there can be no doubt that such depredations are wholly the consequences of indulging in idleness. Refusing to work, the creatures have no alternative left but to steal or s arve, and as between these, it is not doubtful how they

Yet they are not all so. Many of the regroes are good laborers; the others may become such. It is difficult to get a ture is the same under a white or a black | F Freeland, Esq., in Iredell county, by skin. The negroes are here; we must | Rev. George B. Wetmore, Dr. Richard W. ture is the same under a white or a black try to prevail upon them all to go to Mills, to Miss Mollie Scroggs.

## THE LETTER OF A SUICIDE.

From the Bultimore Guzette. On the 16th of September, Col H. M. Virginia, and had been held in high esion, resembled more that of our own - and in it he recounted the causes which partial vindication of the memory of the

> BALTIMORE, Sept. 15, 1868. My Dear Friend: This is the last time I shall ever address you, for even before you receive this I will be dead.

I will be as brief as I can in stating the causes which have led me to the commission of this act. In my early youth my mother died and my father leaving much business that called him from home, I was thrown into the company of the vicious, or rather, having no one to restrain leaders of the Democratic party to act af. Hotel, Salisbury, notifying that gentle- of which was playing cards. The babit

When we reached the Salisbury station a when engaged in gaming. In sub-r. re-Buss was in waiting, which conveyed us fleeting moments I knew and realized that up to the town and to the "Boyden Ho it was ruining me, but so complete was apread before us And not only, dinner, solved over and over again to abstain, but before we had finished, several bottles | with each recurring temptation, I was sure of charming wine made their appearance, to fall -Life in the army contributed to accompanied with the compliments of the strong hen this terrible vice. However, proprietor of the house to the boys from for some time after the war ceased, I suc-"My Maryland" The reader may rest ceeded in mastering my passion, and even assured that the health of Mr. Brown was fancied that I had so far overcome desire drank, and that all concluded that the her in that direction that in future I would escape the snare, but my strength of mind an index of the manner in which strangers and purpose was not sufficient, and ever since my life has been a constant warfare

A little over twitte months I wought to growing section of the State, and has a strengthen my good resolutions by conpopulation we would suppose of some neeting myself with the Church, and thus was four thousand inhabitants. It has draw around me the moutle of her proteca notaber of good buildings, mostly built tion. I succeeded until I came to Baltiof brick, and wears an appearance of but more. I came here, as you are aware, siness thrift. It looks much like one of nearly bankrupt, and the insidious whisour thrifty Maryland towns. The countryings of hope that I might retrieve my try surrounding it looked more like home broken fortunes kept whispering to me, than any place we had yet seen. Chis- until at last, mushe to withstand temptaters of wheat stacks stood upon the farm. time, I fell and was lost, I lost what moand the cultivation of the land was cer-ney I had. I borrowed and borrowed tainly much better than any we had yet again, still thinking and hoping that a came across. This town was noted dur- streak of good fortune would enable me ing the war as a depot for Federal prison- to succeed. But why go farther? 'Tis ers, and thousands of "Yanks" that had the same old story. Led on by a blind been captured were brought hither for infatuation that I had not the strength to safe keeping. Besides the N. C. R. R. control, I lost until honor itself was lost. which sweeps by the town she has a road Tis that that I cannot survive the lose running through the Western part of the of. You can never know and scarcely tate, as far as Morganton, which will be dream of the agony I am feeling this moextended into Tennessee. Upon the full ment, and the bitter, burning remorse that greater than those which he owes to his development of this splendid agricultural is dowing over me in such a flood that my section with population, capital and enter- very heart-strings are snapping one by Soon, very soon, the last will be

Oh, my dear, dear friend, never, never I commenced for amusement, I lost \$1. 050 at a faro bank. I leave a letter to hum which I hope you will deliver, asking him to return one-half to my family, who are left destitute. I desire that you will take charge of my remains and convey them to Fineastle, and have them interred in the Methodist churchyard; also, take charge of my trunk, etc. I have a suit of clothes and one pair of pants at Ohem's on Pratt Street. Burgh knows where they are. My watch and chain are at a pawnbroker's on Gay street; you will ind ticket in my memorandum book. -Had I simply lost this money without deceiving any one, I would not mind it. It was the first dishonest act of my life. cannot survive disgrace. I can never more respect myself. I have been unfortunate in business, and sometimes could not pay when I ought, but I could always look a man in the face until now.

My family will be left destitute, but they are innocent, and God has promised t care for the widow and orphan. If I could have had any hope that some kind friend would have listened to my tale of shame, and then helped me out of it until could have gone to work and paid him. But who would trust meafter a confession that I had deceived others? Oh, what All the letters I have written I leave in your charge to be forwarded to their destination. Inform the house I am living with of my end If you telegraph to Fincastle, do so to James H. H. Figgat. If you can spare the money (sixteen dollars) wish you would redeem my watch and chain, and give it to my little boy "Gilbert Lee," but do not do so unless conve-

Your unhappy and rained friend, H. M. BECKLY."

On the question whether doubled distilled whiskey must pay double tax, Evarts, the Secretary and Rollins fail to

## MARRIED:

November 1st, by the Rev. W. Kimball, James T. Julian and Lucinda Miscubeimer, both of this county.

At the residence of the bride's father, entine Mauney.

In this county, Oct 29th, by the Rev. Miss Ala A. Tarrh. On the 2d inst., at the residence of N.

### SALI-BURY MARKETS NOVEMBER 5, 1868

	REPORTED BY BINGHAM & CO., GROCKES.
	Bacon, per pound, 18 to per pound, 25 to 8
	United, per pound, 25 to 8
	Corn. per bush, of 56 lbs., 1.10 to 1.2
F .	" Meal, bush, 46 " 1,35 to 1 3
f	Copperas, per pound, f0 to t
	Candles, Tallow, " 20 to 9
-	Adamantine, 25 to 0
٠	Cotton, per pound, 9440 6
f	" Yarn, per bunch, 2.00 to 2.0
•	Eggs, per dozan, 10 to 1
,	
1	Feathers, per pound, 40 to 5 Four. per sack. 4.25 to 4.5
į	Fish, Mackeral, 7. 1 621.0
3	2 20 to 2
-	
. !	Pauls and a second
٠,	
	" " unpid, 00 to 0
	" Peaches, pealed 15 to 1
	i.cather, upper, per pound, 60 to 7
1	3016, 55 10 3
1	iron, bar. 8 to 1
1	tennings, O to
1	varis, cut, 6 tg.
-1	Nolasses, sorghum, per gal 56
1	"_ West India, " 60 to 00
1	" Syrup. " 1.00 to 1.20
ł	Onions, per bushel, 50 to 60
ł	Onions, per bushel, 50 to 60 to 10 to 10
1	Cotatoes, Irish per bushel 40 to 56
1	" Sweet. " 00 to 71
ł	Sugar, Brown per pound,
I	" Clarified. " 18 to 20
ł	" Crushed Pulverised 20 to 2:
Ī	Salt. coast. per sack 0.00 to 0.00
ı	Liverpool
L	" Table 5.50 to 6.00
ŀ	Tobacco, Leaf, per pound,
ĺ	" Manufactured, 30 to 1.50
ŧ	9 Smoking 40 to 1,00
1	

# SON TO GEN EWING

The Nat on I Intelligencer, of the 26 h inst., contains an important begree from President Johnson to Geo. Thomas Ewing, Jr., dated the 24 h inst., and writtenat the request of the latter. He gives a rapid review of the flux acid history of the country and the present slaiming condition of its firm news. He says that the Revolutionary was cost the people of the nited States \$75,000,000, which had been reduced to \$45,000,000 when the 000 000. By wise management, that d bt and off to same y years, under Jack-

At the close of the Mexican war, in 1849, the debt incurred amounted t . \$64,-000,000, and was about the same, when the war with the Southern States began in 1861. The entire cost of the government, for seventy two years, from the 4th of March, 1789, to the 30th of June 1861, of the attend. had only been \$1,700,000,000. wh the expenses of the government from I of July 1861, to the 30th of June 1865 four years of civil war, were \$3,300 000;

The President states that the public debt, at the close of the way, amounted to \$2,600,000,000, but, in February, 1866, it exceeded \$2.800,000,000. Forom the 1st of July 1865, to the 30th of June. 1869, it is estimated that the cost of the government, for four years, in a time of peace, will have been \$1,600,000,000 .an amount nearly as great as was expend-

ed from the foundation of the government for the first seventy-two years, to July,

After this summing up, the President thus forcibly proceeds:

"In making this comparison, we should remember that during the long interval tures of an extraordinary character. Large sums were paid to Indians as annuities, and for the purchase of their lands and expensive wars were waged against powerful tribes. Louisiana was acquired from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dolars : Florida, in consideration of five millions, was ceded to us by Spain; California became a part of our possessions on payment to Mexico of fifteen millions; while for ten millions our Government secured from Texas the territory of New Mexico. During these periods of our history we were also engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico-the first waged against one of the most powerful nations of the world, the other made additionally

expensive by the prosecution of military operations in the enemy's territory. The startling facts, thus concisely stated, suggest an inquiry as to the cause of this immense increase in the expenditures and indebtedness of the country. During the civil war the maintenance of the Federal Government was the one great purpose that animated our people, and that economy which should always characterize our financial operations was overlooked in ils existence. Mally abuses, which had their origin in the war, continued to exist long after it had been bought to a triumplaint conclusion, and the people, bewing become accustomed to a lavish expenditure of the public money for an object so dear to them as the preservation of the integrity of their free institutions, have patiently tolerated taxation of the most oppressiv character. Large sums of mon ev centiane to be e torted from them and squandered in useless and extravagant appropriations. Enormous expenditures are demanded for purposes, the accomplish ment of which requires a large standing army, perversion of the Constitution, and

With a military establishment, costing in time of peace not less than one hundred millions annually, and a debt, the interest upon which draws from the Treasury, Farmer's & Planter's Almanac each year, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for these two items of expenditure alone -retrenchment has become an absolute necessity, or bankruptcy must Stanly county, Oct. 29th, by Rev. Dr. soon overtake us, and involve the country Reede, Rev. D. R. Bruton, President of in its paralyzing and disastrous results .--Thomasville Female College, to Miss If, however, a wise economy be adopted. Jennie V. Mauney, daughter of Mr. Val the taxes may soon be materially reduced, the taxes may soon be materially reduced, not merely for the benefit of a few, but in the interest of all. A revenue would yet Geo. B Wetmore, Mr. Felix G. Benson to remain sufficient for the administration of the Government, as well as for such a reduction of the public debt as would, in a few years, relieve the people from millions of interest now annually drawn from their

subjugation of S ates to negro domination.

The idea that the debt is to become permanent should be at all times discountenanced, as involving taxation or to be to and payment of an amount in interest every sixteen years equal to the 33, original sum. The gradual liquidation of the public debt would by degrees release the large capital invested in the securities of the Government, which, seeking remuadd to the wealth of the nation, upon which it is now so great a drain. immense debt, if permitted to become per manent and lucreasing, must eventually be gathered in the hands of the few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and cou trolling power in the affairs of the govern ment. The debtors would become the servants of the leaders-the creditors the masses of the people. It is now our boas that we have given freedom to three mi lions of slaves; it will then be our shame that by their own toleration of usurpatio and proffigacy, forty millions of peopl have enslaved themselves, and exchange slaveholders for new taskmasters in the shape of bond-holders and tax-gatherers Hence the vital issue whether Congres and its arbitrary assumptions of anthority Hats, Caps, shall supercede the supreme law of the land-whether in time of peace the comtry shall be controlled by a multitude of tax collectors and a standing army, the one almost as numerous as the other, and a call.

The productive indus ry of the people; or whether the Constitution, with each and all of its guarantees, shall be sacredly preserved; whether now, as in 1789 or 1816. provision shall be made for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as practicable, that the fruits of their labors may be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain a moneyed monopoly at home and abroad. -The contest is not merely who shall ocenby the principal offices in the people's gir, but whether the high behests of the Federal Constitution shall be observed and maintained, in order that our liberties may be preserved; the Union of the States restored, that our Federal system may be unimpaired; fraternal faeling reestablished, that our national strength may be renewed; the expenditure diminished, that taxution may be lightened; and the public debt once more extinguished, that it may not injuriously affect the life and energy, the prosperity and morals

B it we that for the redress of the g at we age, and the correction of the m toy and - ancer which the country is now laboring, we must look to the American people, and that in them is our hope, I am, very truly, your friend, ANDREW JOHNSON.

GEN. THOMAS EWING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. 30,000 WORTH OF GOODS

## MOCK & BROWN, WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MERCHANTS Salisbury, N. C.,

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of the largest and most between 1789 and 1861 the Government this market; and their goods have been bought at was frequently required to make expendit such prices as to coable them to sell at rates that cannot had to induce ready sales to all who want good mer handise. Their stock consists of All Goods so d in this market. Their DRESS GOODS Department cannot be equalled in this Town or section of the State. A full line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans Sattinets, Ready-Made Clothing, Pithits, Po-mestics, Sheetings, Linens, Fianneis, Blankets, Lin-seys, Shawis, Cloaks, Hostery, Gloves, and Yankee Notions. A large stock of Boots & Shoes, all de-scriptions, Hats, Carpets, Sole Leather, Groceries,

All we ask to insure sales is an examination of our Goods and Prices. The Great Quantity, Variety, Superior Quality and low prices of our Goods will show for themselves and it gives us great pleasure to display our Goods to all who favor us with a call. to display our troops to all who have as well as the carrier of the very large and liberal patronage bestowed on us levetofore, and shall most earnestly en 'error to prove ourselves worthy, not only of post favors, but of their continuance in the future. f liberality in prices and Goods, just dealing, and polite and respectful attention to all, is anything, we

prombe them.

13-ther Terms are strictly CASH or BARTER.—
111 kinds of Country Produce bought at Lighest
market prices. Merchants are especially invited to
an examination of our Stock.

# Photograh Gallery!!

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS,

Cartes de Visites,

Cartes de Vignettes, And all other Styles of Pictures

Cheap at

KENNEDY'S.

Cor. Main and Fisher Streets, Opposite Murphy's Row,

SALISBURY, N. C. Oct. 31 -tw1m

SALEM ALMANACS!

FOR 1869, FOR SALE BY

J. M. KNOX & CO., Salisbury. N. C.

#### Dr. w. F Bason, DENTIST. SALISBURY, N. C.

FFICE on the corner of Innies and Church Streets, near the Mansion House. Communications through the Post Office at this place, or otherwise, attended to the first op-

portunity.

N. B.—Produce wanted.

Those indebted will please call and settle oct 29-tf

Edgeworth Female Seminary

MIS Institution will be re-opened on the first day of September, with a full corps of Teachers. The entire expense for a session of 20 weeks, of Tuition, with Board, Washing and contingent fee, will neration in other sources of income, would be according to the class; either \$105, or \$110, or \$116 if paid in advance; or \$116.50, or \$121 50, or \$126 50, if paid half in advance. bach boarder will furnish her own lights and wels and also a pair of sheets and cases,-Moderate extra charges will be made for angient and mouern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting,-For circolars address,

J. M. M. CALDWELL, July 9. (6t) Greensboto N. C

## Fresh Arrivals at No. 2, Granite Row, TICTOR WALLICE is now receiving a

large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Notions,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c. The ladies especially invited to give him

Maria January C E profesto